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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/048,055

01/25/2002

Shoichi Akaiwa

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06/19/2007

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EXAMINER

KOVALICK, VINCENT E

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2629

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

06/19/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/048,055

Applicant(s)

AKAIWA ET AL.

Examiner

Vincent E. Kovalick

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 April 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 17-20 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 6, 10, 12-13 & 15-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 7-9, 11 and 14 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 21-35 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 January 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6/24/04; 11/9/05 & 1/23/06</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to Applicant's patent application, Serial No. 10/048,055, with a File Date of January 25, 2002.

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guido et al.

USP 5,924,013 taken with Anada et al. (USP 5,267,149).

Relative to claim 6, Guido et al. **teaches** data storage and computer control of said stored data being directed to projection display device (col. 1, lines 52-67 and col. 2, lines 1-56); Guido et al. further **teaches** a method of storing data to be displayed with a projector via a computer (col. 4, lines 18-24). Guido et al. **does not teach** the method comprising the steps of: specifying data to be displayed; determining whether or not a requirement of storing the specified data into a storage device is output; when it is determined that the storing requirement is output, requiring setting of a password; mapping the preset password to the specified data; and transferring the data with the password to said storage device.

Anada et al. **teaches** a system and method for registering passwords (col. 1, lines 52-67 and col. 2, lines 1-19); Anada et al. further **teaches** the method comprising the steps of: specifying data to be displayed; determining whether or not a requirement of storing the specified data into a storage device is output; when it is determined that the storing requirement is output, requiring setting of a password; mapping the preset password to the specified data; and transferring the data with the password to said storage device (col. 3, lines 4-6 and 57-67 and col. 4, lines 1-2).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide

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to the methodology as taught by Guido et al. the feature as taught by Anada et al. in order to put in place the method steps for identifying data to be displayed, linking said data with an associated password and transferring the data with the password to a storage device.

4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anada et al.

USP 5,267,149 taken with Segal et al. (USP 6,108,591) in view of Haneda et al. (USP 6,148,403).

Regarding claim 10, Anada et al. **teaches** a method of causing display data including display data mapped to a password with an image display apparatus (col. 3, lines 4-6 and 57-67 and col. 4, lines 1-2). Anada et al. **does not teach** the method steps of specifying desired display data to be displayed, among a plurality of display data; determining whether or not the specified display data is mapped to a password; when it is determined that the specified display data is mapped to a password, requiring input of a password, which is expected to be assigned to the specified display data; determining whether or not the input password is coincident with the password mapped to the specified display data.

Segal et al. **teaches** assigning passwords to unique data blocks (col. 2, lines 14-67 and col. 23, lines 1-17); Segal et al. further **teaches** the method steps of specifying desired display data to be displayed, among a plurality of display data; determining whether or not the specified display data is mapped to a password; when it is determined that the specified display data is mapped to a password, requiring input of a password, which is expected to be assigned to the specified display data; determining whether or not the input password is coincident with the password mapped to the specified display data (col. 12, lines 1-14).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the methodology as taught by Anada et al. the feature as taught by Segal et al. in order to identify the data to be displayed, assigning a password to said data and determining that a input password is matched to the password assigned to said data.

Anada et al. taken with Segal et al. **does not teach** allowing the display data to be displayed, when it is determined that the input password is coincident with the password mapped to the specified display data.

Haneda et al. **teaches** processing data associated with security features (col. 1, lines 65-67 and col. 2,

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lines 1-28); Haneda et al. further **teaches** allowing the display data to be displayed, when it is determined that the input password is coincident with the password mapped to the specified display data (col. 3, lines 19-25).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the methodology as taught by Anada et al. taken with Segal et al. the features as taught by Haneda et al. in order assure data associated with a specific data block is put in place to be displayed.

5. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kimura et al.(USP 5,864,853) taken with Anada et al. in view of Mizoguchi et al., USP5,8451,466 and further in view of Segal et al. taken with Sellers USP 6,1845,943).

Relative to claim 12, Kimura et al. **teaches** a computer file system operable under various environments (col. 2, lines 24-65); Kimura et al. further **teaches** an image display apparatus having a function of data protection, said image display apparatus comprising: an input unit that is used to input at least one of data and a command (col. 23, lines 34-48 and 65-67 and col. 24, lines 1-8).

Kimura et al. **does not teach** a display data storage module that stores display data including display data mapped to a password; a password requirement module that requires input of a password, in response to a display requirement for displaying the display data mapped to the password; an authentication module that determines whether or not a password input via said input unit is coincident with the password mapped to the display data; and a projection display module that allows the required display data to be projected and displayed, when it is determined that the two passwords are coincident with each other.

Anada et al. **teaches** a display data storage module that stores display data including display data mapped to a password (col. 3, lines 4-6, 57-68 and col. 4, lines 1-2).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the devices as taught by Kimura et al. the feature as taught by Anada et al. in order to provide the data security afforded by linking said stored data to a password.

Kimura et al. taken with Anada et al. **does not teach**, in response a password requirement module that requires input of a password to a display requirement for displaying the display data mapped to the

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password; an authentication module that determines whether or not a password input via said input unit is coincident with the password mapped to the display data; and a projection display module that allows the required display data to be projected and displayed, when it is determined that the two passwords are coincident with each other.

Mizoguchi et al. **teaches** an image display means of displaying images protected by a pass word associated with blocks of stored data (col. 1, lines 26-46); Mizoguchi et al. further **teaches** a password requirement module that requires input of a password, in response to a display requirement for displaying the display data mapped to the password (col. 4, lines 58-67 and col. 5, lines 1-4).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the devices as taught by Kimura et al. taken with Anada et al. the feature as taught by Mizoguchi et al. in order to assure the security of the said stored image data by requiring password protection of said stored data.

Kimura et al. taken with Anada et al. in view of Mizoguchi et al. **does not teach** an authentication module that determines whether or not a password input via said input unit is coincident with the password mapped to the display data; and a projection display module that allows the required display data to be projected and displayed, when it is determined that the two passwords are coincident with each other.

Segal et al. **teaches** an authentication module that determines whether or not a password input via said input unit is coincident with the password mapped to the display data (col. 12, lines 1-5);

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Kimura et al. taken with Anada et al. in view of Mizoguchi et al. the feature as taught by Seal et al. in order to put in place the means to identify data to be displayed, verify that said data is mapped to a password and determine that said password is coincident with a password associated with a specific data block.

Kimura et al. taken with Anada et al. in view of Mizoguchi et al. and further in view of Segal et al.

does not teach a projection display module that allows the required display data to be projected and displayed, when it is determined that the two passwords are coincident with each other.

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Sellers **teaches** a computer system incorporating a projection display (col. 1, lines 56-67 and col. 2, lines 1-23); Sellers further **teaches** a projection display module that allows the required display data to be projected and displayed, when it is determined that the two passwords are coincident with each other (col. 3, lines 41-54).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Kimura et al. taken with Anada et al. in view of Mizoguchi et al. and further in view of Segal et al. the feature as taught by Sellers in order to provide to the means to verify the validity of an incoming password with a stored password prior to letting the display data be shown on the said projection display device. It being understood the reference that Sellers makes to "stored password values" (col.3, line 54) supports the condition that there would have to be a password match in order to access the stored image data.

6. Claims 13 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USP 6,650,778, Matsugu et al.; taken with USP 6,122,640, Pereira; in view of USP 5,931,948, Morisawa et al. and further in view of USP 5,924,013, Guido et al.

Regarding claims 13 and 16, Matsugu et al. **teaches** an image processing method and apparatus and storage medium (col. 2, lines 26-67 and col. 3, lines 1-32); Matsugu et al. further **teaches** an image display apparatus having a storage device in which display data is stored, said image display apparatus comprising: an input unit that is used to input at least one of data and a command; (col. 4, lines 3-24 and Fig. 1).

Matsugu et al. **does not teach** a data list display module that displays a list of data stored in said storage device; a password input window display module that, in response to selection of data out of the data list, displays an input window of a password assigned to the selected data; an authentication module that determines whether or not the password input via said input unit is coincident with a preset password mapped to the selected data; and a projection display module that allows the selected data to be projected and displayed, when it is determined that the input password is coincident with the preset password.

Pereira **teaches** a method and apparatus for organizing an active data base management system

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(col. 3, lines 47-67 and col. 4, lines 1-32); Pereira further **teaches** a data list display module that displays a list of data stored in said storage device (col. 8, lines 11-15).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Matsugu et al. the feature as taught by Pereira in order to put in place an index of the contents of the said storage device.

Matsugu et al. taken with Pereira **does not teach** a password input window display module that, in response to selection of data out of the data list, displays an input window of a password assigned to the selected data; an authentication module that determines whether or not the password input via said input unit is coincident with a preset password mapped to the selected data; and a projection display module that allows the selected data to be projected and displayed, when it is determined that the input password is coincident with the preset password.

Morisawa et al. **teaches** a portable computer system having password control means (col. 2, lines 46-67 and col. 3, lines 1-58); Morisawa et al. further **teaches** a password input window display module that, in response to selection of data out of the data list, displays an input window of a password assigned to the selected data (col. 5, lines 58-67 and col. 6, lines 1-4; col. 25, lines 11-25 and col. 26, lines 10-38) still further, Morisawa et al. **teaches** an authentication module that determines whether or not the password input via said input unit is coincident with a preset password mapped to the selected data; (col. 2, lines 50-59 and Abstract); when it is determined that the input password is coincident with the preset password (col. 26, lines 1-4); It being understood that though Morisawa et al. teaches displaying password input window on a display device, said display device could include a projection device.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Matsugu et al. taken with Pereira the feature as taught by Morisawa et al. in order to put in place the means to display and authenticate password related data to be displayed on a display device (e.g. projection display device) when an input password is coincident with a preset password.

Matsugu et al. taken with Pereira in view of Morisawa et al. **does not teach** a projection display module that allows the selected data to be projected and displayed.

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Guido et al. **teaches** data storage and the computer control of said stored data being directed to projection display device (col. 1, lines 52-67 and col. 2, lines 1-56); Guido et al. further **teaches** a projection display module that allows the selected data to be projected and displayed (col. 4, lines 18-24). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Matsugu et al. taken with Pereira in view of Morisawa et al. the feature as taught by Guido et al. in order to put in place the means to enable projection of said image stored data.

7. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schuetze et al. USP 7,013,304 taken with Morisawa et al. USP 5,9312,948 in view of Tanaka USP 6,088,124 and further in view of Change et al. USP 6,157,953)

Regarding claim 15, Schuetze et al. **teaches** a method for locating information files (col. 1, lines 61-67 and col.2, lines 1-41); Schuetze et al. further **teaches** a computer readable medium, in which a program executed on a computer for storing data to be displayed with a projector is stored (col. 6, lines 29-36 and 63-66; col. 7, lines 41-44);

Schuetze et al. **does not teach** said program causing the computer to attain the functions of: specifying data to be displayed; determining whether or not a requirement of storing the specified data into a storage device is output; when it is determined that the storing requirement is output, requiring setting of a password; mapping the preset password to the specified data; and transferring the data with the password to said storage device.

Morisawa et al. **teaches** a portable computer system having password control means (col. 2, lines 46-67 and col. 3, lines 1-58); Morisawa et al. further **teaches** specifying data to be displayed (col. 26, lines 1-4). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Schuetze et al. the feature as taught by Morisawa et al. in order to identify what data from the data storage medium is to be displayed;

Schuetze et al. taken with Morisawa et al. **does not teach** determining whether or not a requirement of storing the specified data into a storage device is output; when it is determined that the storing requirement is output, requiring setting of a password; mapping the preset password to the specified data;

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and transferring the data with the password to said storage device.

Tanaka **teaches** image processing apparatus and method (col. 1, lines 29-67 and col. 2, lines 1-36);

Tanaka further **teaches** determining whether or not a requirement of storing the specified data into a storage device is output (col. 10, lines 52-54);

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught by Schuetze et al. taken with Morisawa et al. the feature as taught by Tanaka in order to determine if the data should be stored or not.

Schuetze et al. taken with Morisawa et al. in view of Tanaka **does not teach** when it is determined that the storing requirement is output, requiring setting of a password; mapping the preset password to the specified data; and transferring the data with the password to said storage device.

Chang et al. **teaches** authentication and access control for managing service in a computer network (col. 3, lines 14-67 and col. 4, lines 1-29); Chang et al. further **teaches** when it is determined that the storing requirement is output, requiring setting of a password; mapping the preset password to the specified data; and transferring the data with the password to said storage device (col. 18, lines 52-54);

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide to the device as taught Schuetze et al. taken with Morisawa et al. in view of Tanaka. the feature as taught by Chang et al. in order to provide for each storage data entry setting a password and storing the data associated identified with the specific password.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims 7-9, 11 and 14 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Relative to claim 7, the major difference between the teachings of the prior art of record (USP 5,924,013, Guido et al. and USP 5,2167,149, Anada et al.) and that of the instant invention is that said prior art of record **does not teach** a method of storing data to be displayed with a projector via a computer where it is determined that the requirement of storing the specified data into said storage device is output, when an icon representing the specified data is dragged and dropped onto an icon representing said storage device on a display screen of said computer.

Relative to claim 8, the major difference between the teachings of the said prior art of record and that of the instant invention is that said prior art of record **does not teach** a method of storing data to be displayed with a projector via a computer wherein said storage device is incorporated in said projector. Regarding claim 9, the major difference between the teachings of the said prior art of record and that of the instant invention is that said prior art of record **does not teach** a method of storing data to be displayed with a projector via a computer wherein said storage device is incorporated in a file server, which is connected with said projector and said computer via a network.

Regarding claim 11, the major difference between the teachings of the prior art of record (USP 5,267,149, Anada et al; USP 6,108,591, Segal et al. and USP 6,148,403 Haneda et al.) and that of the instant invention is that said prior art of record **does not teach** the method step or showing prohibition of display of the display data when it is determined the input password is not coincident with the password mapped to the specified display data.

Relative to claim 14, the major difference between the teachings of the prior art of record (USP 6,650,778 Matsugu et al.; USP 6,122,640 and USP 5,931,948, Morisawa et al.) and that of the instant invention is that said prior art of record **does not teach** an image display apparatus having a storage device in which display data is stored further comprising a forbid window display module that displays a projection display forbid window representing failed authentication, when the input password is

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not coincident with the preset password.

9. Claims 17-20 are allowed.

10. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

Relative to claim 17, the major difference between the teachings of the said prior art of record and that of the instant invention is that said prior art **does not teach** a projection display module that causes an image to be projected and displayed; and a Web server module that is capable of distributing Web page information, which includes working status information representing a working status of said projection display module, said Web server module comprising: a page information distribution module that distributes the Web page information, which includes the working status information representing the working status of said projection display module, to a Web client in response to a requirement from said Web client; a control signal supply module that supplies a control signal for controlling the working status of said projection display module to said projection display module, according to control information input on a Web page distributed to and displayed on said Web client and sent back; and a page information update module that fetches new working status information representing a new working status of said projection display module controlled by the control signal and updates the Web page information distributed to said Web client.

Regarding claims 18 and 20, the major difference between the teachings of the said prior art of record and that of the instant invention is that said prior art **does not teach** (a) distributing Web page information, which includes working status information representing a working status of said projection display module, to a Web client in response to a requirement from said Web client;

(b) supplying a control signal for controlling the working status of said projection display module to said projection display module, according to control information input on a Web page distributed to and displayed on said Web client and sent back; and

(c) fetching new working status information representing a new working status of said projection display module controlled by the control signal and updating the Web page information distributed to said Web client.

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Response to Applicant's Remarks

11. The merits of Applicant's arguments have been considered resulting in the action as set forth hereinabove. In addition to claims 17-20 that Applicant identified as the selected invention in response to the PTO Action of March 23, 2007; claims 6-16 in addition to claims 17-20 have been considered in this Action.

Applicant's arguments regarding claims 1-5 and 21-35 are not persuasive in that said claims introduce added teachings related to "networks" that will require additional searching in different classes and sub-classes. Consequently claims 1-5 and 21-35 are withdrawn from consideration and restricted requirement is maintained.

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U. S. Patent No.	6,064,666	Willner et al.
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U. S. Patent No.	5,881,311	Woods
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To Respond

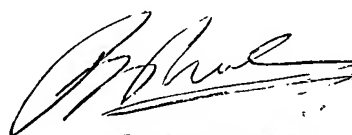
13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vincent E. Kovalick whose telephone number is 571-272-7669. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7:30- 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 571-272-7681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Vincent E. Kovalick
May 24, 2007



BIPIN SHALWALA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

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